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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

DISCONTINUED

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24 January 1985

WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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BRIEFS

TV STATION TO KAMPUCHEA—Hanoi, 26 Aug (VNA)—The television station built for Kampuchea by the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission was officially handed over to the Kampuchean side yesterday after 8 months of trial transmission. The hand-over ceremony, held in Phnom Penh, was attended by Kim Jin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and general-director of the Kampuchean radio and television station. Now, the station broadcasts its programs two evenings a week. It has also affected a comprehensive cooperation program with its counterparts in Vietnam and other fraternal countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 26 Aug 84 OW]

CSSR GIVES TV EQUIPMENT--Hanoi, 14 Sep (VNA)—Jan Zelenka, director general of the Czechoslovak Television, handed in Bratislava on 13 September to Kampuchean Ambassador Chim Nguon a black-and-white television reception and transmission truck as supplementary equipment for the television of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 14 Sep 84]

CSO: 5500/4312

JAPAN

ENTERPRISES, U.S. FIRMS VIE FOR SATELLITE DEAL

OW100913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO--Three U.S.-Japanese teams are already vying to sell communications satellites to a proposed Japanese satellite communications company. One team is composed of Hughes Aircraft and two Japanese trading giants, C. Itoh and Co. and Mitsui and Co.; another team of Ford Aerospace, Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp.; and the third of RCA Astroelectronics and Sony Corp.

Amid growing trade friction, the United States has asked Japan to import communications satellites to help redress the two countries' trade imbalance. The government decided last April to allow private Japanese enterprises to also launch foreign-made communications satellites, paving the way for such imports. Speculation is rife that satellite imports will come up at the January 2 meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Los Angeles.

The loudest voice for satellite imports belongs to Taiyu Kobayashi, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations' (Keidanren) Information and Communications Committee, and of Fujitsu Ltd., who says users would benefit if an imported satellite were used. The Kobayashi committee said that it would be appropriate to launch a 1-ton satellite, in a recent report on feasibility studies on a satellite communications enterprise project. The committee also recommended that the first satellite be launched in May 1983, and a backup satellite in August the same year.

Hughes Aircraft took an early lead among the three U.S. satellite companies in a Comsat deal with Japan. A Hughes Aircraft executive, in a Keidanren briefing on the satellite, said his company was ready to abandon its turn for an American space shuttle launching in favor of the projected Japanese satellite communications enterprise.

The Ford-Mitsubishi team has recently underbid Hughes, however, and it is said that Hughes and Ford are now in about the same competitive position.

The Japanese communications industry was initially opposed to importing satellites, but it has come around to the view that both domestic and imported satellites should be used.

A Japanese communications equipment manufacturer has estimated the cost of manufacturing and launching the two satellites at 65 billion yen (262 million dollars), not counting earth stations and related facilities. A Japanese trading company said the communications satellite deal is attractive, reasoning that an order for the satellites would probably lead to orders for their replacements.

CSO: 5500/4505

JAPAN

OFFICIALS REACT TO U.S. COMMUNICATIONS REQUEST

OW131317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Toyko, Dec. 13 KYODO--The United States has formally asked Japan to give U.S. communications apparatus makers greater access to the Japanese market when Japan's domestic communications services are decontrolled next April, government officials said Thursday. The six-point request, received through diplomaic channels, calls for, among other things, participation of representatives of American firms in a Japanese organization for approval and inspection of communications apparatus after the planned liberalization through transfer of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) to a private status, they said.

Also requested are clarification and maximum possible expansion of the scope of terminal apparatus, which will be decontrolled.

The United States has also asked for simplification of the procedures for approval of apparatus, and acceptance of U.S. inspection data and certificates, the officials said. The United States has thus let it be known that it wants U.S. makers' views reflected in the process of setting up Japan's standardization and certification system for communications apparatus.

The officials described the latest U.S. move as an apparent attempt to bring it home to Tokyo afresh that Washington regards the issue of liberalizing Japan's communications services as the most pressing in bilateral economic relations. The move embarrassed the Japanese Government since it had already informed the U.S. unofficially that details of liberalization, including the apparatus approval system, will be worked out when drawing up administrative orders related to the scheduled liberalization next April, they said. The officials also said the U.S. request seems to have stemmed partly from misunderstanding, pointing out that Tokyo had already conveyed to Washington its intent to respect the result of U.S. inspection although Japan cannot accept a U.S. inspection organization as an agent of the Japanese organization.

CSO: 5500/4505

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS COMMITTEE CLEARS NTT BILLS

OW131101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 13 KYODO--The House of Councillors Communications Committee Thursday cleared a legislative package aimed at turning the multibillion dollar Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation into a private enterprise while opening up Japan's lucrative telecommunications market to foreign competition. The move cleared the last parliamentary hurdle before the upper house acts on the bills Friday. A similar vote by the lower house is expected next Thursday. The three bills passed the upper house Communications Committee after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party accepted a minor opposition-tabled amendment, committing the newly created Denden Corporation to take public welfare as part of company policy.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, appearing before the committee for a last round of questioning, pledged to dispose the Denden assets equitably and democratically. The new telephone company, which is scheduled to go into operation on 1 April 1985, will be capitalized around 1 trillion yen (4.08 billion dollars), with revenues estimated at 4.55 trillion yen (18.57 billion dollars) a year.

In turning the government-owned NTT into a private company, the legislative package also opened up part of Japan's telecommunications market to foreign competition. Under the package, the Japanese telecommunications business will be divided into two major categories, with foreign capital allowed only to provide computer data communication service known as value added networks. Foreign capital will be restricted in the business of providing actual telephone service, including the installation of trunk lines through optical fibers or satellite communications. Several Japanese consortia have indicated they want to enter the telecommunications market.

One group led by Kyocera Electronic firm plans to offer microwave communications service, and another group led by Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations), says it plans to buy a communications satellite from the United States for high-volume domestic telecommunications. Both the Japanese National Railways and Highway Authorities have also jumped on the bandwagon, with plans to make use of their rail and expressway facilities to lay optical fiber telephone lines.

CSO: 5500/4505

MITI ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW131045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 13 KYODO--The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said in an annual report on economic cooperation Thursday that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should realize a balanced economic development by fostering basic material industries in parallel with export-oriented light industries. The economic cooperation white paper said that South Korea achieved rapid economic growth and industrialization by promoting textiles and other export-oriented light industries as well as steel, cement and other capital and semifinished product industries to reduce and eventually end their import and back up competitive power of exporters.

The paper, calling South Korea's dual economic policy as a "coach-and-two" [as received] strategy for industrialization, advised ASEAN to adopt this policy and diversity and raise quality of exporting goods and foster raw material industries to have a solid base for industrialization. The report said ASEAN countries, excluding Singapore and Brunei, are trying to bring up exporting industries by actively introducing foreign capitals but have been insufficient in preparing price and other supportive policies on introducing raw materials for exporting industries.

The paper said that Japan and other developed countries should exert utmost efforts to promote effective economic cooperation with developing nations, including training talented workers and assisting exporting industries as well as various other industries to attain a broad base for industrialization. It said the developed countries should take further market-opening measures to increase imports from developing nations as rising exports of developing nations would ease their external debt burden and have a positive effect on fostering domestic industries. The paper said that Japan should try to achieve its target of raising the ratio to gross national product (GNP) of official development assistance (ODA), to 0.7 percent, compared with 0.33 percent in 1983, after its current mid-range plan to double ODA expires in 1986.

The paper said that the economic gap among developing nations has grown since the second oil crisis as newly industrializing countries (NIC's) increased their exports of industrial goods to developed nations while countries exporting energy and raw materials suffered from swelling external debts on declining demand for their exports.

CSO: 5500/4505

JAPAN

KEIDANREN PLANS SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

OW271309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, 27 December KYODO--A telecommunications panel of Japan's business community Thursday proposed a plan to launch satellite communications service using a satellite purchased from the United States.

The Information and Communication Committee of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) advanced the proposal to six leading business groups, including Mitsubishi, Mitsui, and Sumitomo, Keidanren officials said.

Committee Chairman Taiyu Kobayashi, also chairman of Fujitsu Ltd, suggested all potential users of the proposed service form a joint venture to undertake it.

But representatives of the business groups stopped short of committing themselves to the proposal, pointing out problems associated with the choice of a communications satellite and profitability of the service, the officials said.

It was agreed to continue discussions on these and other issues within each group and meet again early next year, they added.

Keidanren plans to have member companies establish a joint satellite communications firm, launching a U.S.-made 1-ton satellite in May 1988 and a second one in August that year.

The move is in line with liberalization of Japan's communications business scheduled for next April.

Three Japanese-U.S. teams are competing for the sale of communications satellites to would-be satellite communications firms. In partnership are C. Itoh and Co, Mitsui and Co, and Hughes Aircraft; Mitsubishi Corp, Mitsubishi Electric Corp and Ford Aerospace; and Sony Corp and RCA Astroelectronics.

CSO: 5500/4506

TRAVELING WAVE TUBE FOR BROADCAST SATELLITES

OW270655 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, 27 December KYODO--Toshiba Corp has developed an advanced traveling wave tube (TWT) for broadcast satellites, the company said Thursday.

TWT is an electron tube which functions at the "heart" of such satellites by amplifying and beaming microwaves to earth so that households can receive direct TV transmissions.

A spokesman said the new TWT features power of more than 120 watts, a power gain of 43 decibels (decibel being a unit for measuring relative loudness sound) and total efficiency exceeding 45 percent--more than enough for the strict requirements of broadcast satellites.

He said the new tube has been developed jointly with Japan Broadcasting Corp (NHK) researchers.

The spokesman said the new product adopts the metal coated type cathode--the surface of the impregnated cathode being thin-film coated with iridium.

He said the amount of barium evaporated from the cathode surface was reduced to one-tenth the amount evaporated from conventional cathodes because Toshiba engineers have made the operating temperature of the new cathode 60 degrees C lower than that of conventional cathodes. This insures long life--over 60,000 hours--equivalent to the useful life--7 years--of broadcast satellites, he said.

The spokesman said the company has already completed a TWT manufacturing facility in Kawasaki at an estimated cost of 1 billion yen (4 million dollars). The company hopes to sell TWTs to Japan's National Space Development Agency (NASDA) for installation in the broadcast satellite, BS-3, which it plans to launch in fiscal 1989-90.

It also hopes to export TWTs to overseas satellite manufacturers. The TWT, produced by America's Hughes Aircraft, was used for Japan's first broadcast satellite, BS, and the TWT, produced by France's Thomson-CSF, in the second satellite, BS-2

The Japanese content of BS-2 was 31 percent, and NASDA wishes that the Japanese content of BS-3 will be raised to 70 percent. The Toshiba-developed TWT and peripherals account for 10 percent of the total cost, and Toshiba's achievement will serve to raise the Japanese content.

JAPAN

NTT DEVELOPS NEW OPTICAL FIBER

OW070815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 7 KYODO--Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT) disclosed Wednesday the development of a new optical fiber five times as powerful in transmission capacity as conventional products.

With the help of a high-density germanium additive as a power booster, the new product is claimed able to transmit optical signals over a 100-kilometer distance without relay equipment.

Conventionally, the optical fiber transmission line is relayed every 20 kilometers with a special device to boost the capacity diminishing in proportion to distances from the light source.

The new product uses germanium-added fiber in place of the relay equipment.

The fiber will be made public at NTT's Ibaraki Telecommunications Institute in Tokai-Mura, northeast of Tokyo, Monday through Thursday.

NTT is trying to perfect the fiber by expanding its direct transmission capacity to 300 kilometers, considered the limit under the present wireless communications technology.

The breakthrough, if achieved, will tremendously cut costs to build transmission lines.

Demand for optical fibers is rising rapidly as an indispensable communications means in the information society.

Construction of an across-the-country optical fiber communications trunk line over a total distance of 3,300 kilometers is scheduled for completion by the end of fiscal 1984, ending next March.

The line will link Asahikawa in Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido with Kagoshima in the southernmost main island.

Also on display for the first time at the institute will be a fully-automatic optical fiber splice machine and a multi-flame high-speed "vad" method that has made it possible to manufacture optical fibers 10 times faster than conventional methods.

CSO: 5500/4505

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO ANTENNA INSTALLED--Vientiane, 4 Dec (KPL)--The installation of a new 150 kw radio transmission station is now 86 percent completed, reported the station's authority at a recent ceremony at the construction site of the radio station at km 52 north of Vientiane. This medium wave radio antenna project built with material and technical assistance from the Soviet Union is expected to be achieved by early 1985, and the work is being done by the state-owned building enterprise No 2 of the national building enterprise. Now, the national radio programs are being tested at the station. Present at the ceremony were Khamma Phomkong, acting head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party Central Committee, Thongsavath Yamani, vice-chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television. Also present were Konstantin Stepanove [spelling as received], economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, and the Soviet technical team working at the site. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0937 GMT 4 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 5500/4312

CHINA'S FUTURE DOMESTIC SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Beijing DIANXIN JISHU [TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 1, 1984
pp 15-16

[Article by Guo Liang [6753 5328] and Yu Yaokun [0151 5069 0981]: "Ideas about China's Future Domestic Satellite Communications System"]

[Text] China is geographically large and heavily populated. It is very important to develop its own domestic satellite system. This paper discusses some ideas about China's future domestic satellite communications system.

I. Network Structure

The new domestic satellite communications should be considered along the following major principles:

(1) The satellite communications system should link the entire country and form a unified national network with the existing ground communications system.

(2) Based on the geographic situation, the satellite communications system should be primarily small and scattered in the west, and large and concentrated in the east.

(3) The telephone business should be the primary business of the satellite communications system. It should also be capable of transmitting television, telegram, data, facsimile, and broadcasting.

(4) The communications system should be primarily designed as a single jump system. It should not exceed two jumps.

(5) The parameters of the communications system should be in agreement with CCIR and CCITT recommendations. According to the aforementioned principles, the network structure can be considered as follows:

(1) The satellite communications system will be directly used to exchange large volumes of information among regional centers. The ground network will remain for exchanges among provincial, local and county centers, as shown in Figure 1.

(2) Small and medium satellite systems will be used directly at provincial, local and county centers where the ground network is hard to reach, as well as among regional centers (such as Beijing) and local and county centers where direct connection is required.

(3) In remote provinces, a small or medium satellite communications system will be created as the network within the province among local and county stations. Beijing and other regional centers may also participate in the exchange, as shown in Figure 3.

(4) Television programs will be retransmitted and exchanged via satellite. Programs can be exchanged among regional and provincial centers. At any locations in the service area, television programs can be received and retransmitted for local stations, as shown in Figure 4.

II. Selection of Modulation and Multi-Address Format

Based on the network structure described above, we recommend the following:

(1) In small and medium capacity systems, we should use the 32kb/S SCPC/20(40) PSK/FDMA format.

(2) In large capacity communications systems, we should choose the PCM 64kb/S TOM/40PSK/TDMA mode.

(3) In the television network system, we should adopt the video and audio carrier wave frequency modulation method.

III. Choice of Frequency Band and Polarization

(1) In the satellite business, China will first use the following frequency bands: upgoing 5925-6425 MHz, downward 3700-4200 MHz. It will gradually be shifted to: 5050-6050 Hz, 6775-7075 MHz and 14000-14500 MHz for upgoing and 3400-4200 MHz, 4500-4800 MHz and 10700-11200 MHz for downward transmission.

(2) The frequency of the 6/4 GHz retransmission is arranged as follows:

downward: 3740, 3780, 3820, 3900, 3940, 3980, 4020, 4060,
4100, 4140 and 4180 (MHz).

upgoing: 5965, 6005, 6045, 6085, 6125, 6205, 6245, 6285,
6325, 6365 and 6405 (MHz).

Both upward and downward lines are linearly polarized. The upgoing line is horizontally polarized and the downcoming line is perpendicularly polarized. Telemetry and command frequencies are located in the 3700-4200 MHz and 5925-6425 MHz range, respectively.

IV. Choice of Satellite Locations and Service Region

According to the geographic shape of China, the mainland and Taiwan may be selected as the major service area. The South China Sea Islands may be a downgraded service area. The domestic antenna gain should satisfy: 0- 04.3dB for mainland and Taiwan and -4.3- -12dB in South China Sea Islands. Based on the fact that the minimum angle of elevation of a ground station in the major service area is 10° , the appropriate section is 72°E - 141°E for China. In addition to the 125°E position already negotiated, we should still consider other possible positions.

V. Space Subsystem

China will launch the STW-1 experimental communications satellite. During its operation, we will conduct tests on telephone, television and data transmission, as well as carry out other tests. The upgoing operating frequency band is 6225-6425 MHz and the downward band is 4000-4200 MHz for that satellite. We will use right and left circular polarizations. The gain of the satellite receiving antenna is 19.5B. The gain of the transmitting antenna is 16.5dB. The noise temperature of the receiving system is 1600 K. The total peak power is 7.3dBW. The accuracy of the position is maintained within $+ 1^\circ$ longitude and $+ 1^\circ$ latitude after the position is fixed.

After launching the STW-1 satellite, China will develop a domestic satellite system to cover the aforementioned service area according to the requirement of our communications network. This satellite will have the following characteristics:

number of retransmitters	more than 12
frequency band	upward 5925-6425 MHz downward 3700-4200 MHz
retransmitter bandwidth	36MHz
saturated EIRP of Single Carrier Wave	34dBW
saturated flux	-80 dBW/m
quality factor G/T of receiving system	-6 dB/ $^\circ\text{K}$
position accuracy east-west	$+ 0.1^\circ$
north-south	$+ 0.1^\circ$
lifetime	5-7 (years)

VI. Ground Subsystem

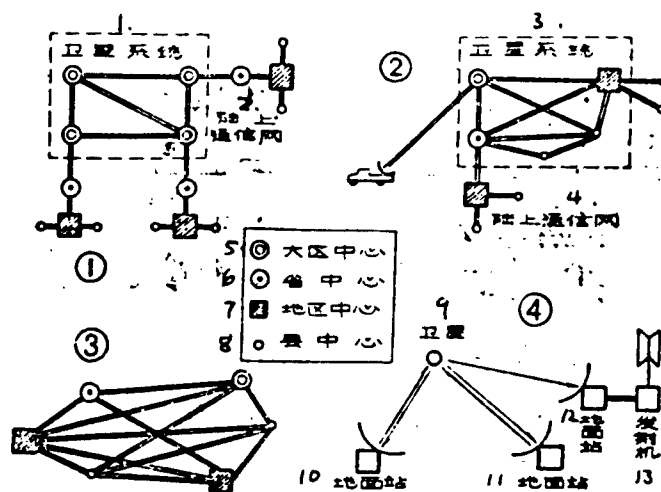
Ground stations may be divided into large and small stations. They can be classified into three categories according to the four level exchange network - regional centers (including Beijing), provincial centers, and local and county centers. Temporary communications stations for television

reception belong to local and county stations. Due to the fact that the Beijing station has certain special functions, its functions together with those of other three classes of stations are discussed in the following:

Beijing station has all the function of a center and a communications station. As a center, it (1) monitors and controls the orbiting status of the satellite by providing data and suggestions, and (2) measures orbiting retransmitters and monitors ground stations. As a communications station, it transmits and receives TDMA (including SCPC telephone and other non-telephone businesses).

Regional Centers: transmitting and receiving TDMA, SCPC telephone and other businesses, as well as NTC and ETV Provincial Centers: transmitting and receiving NTV and ETV as well as SCPC telephone and other businesses.

Local and County Stations: transmitting and receiving SCPC telephone and other non-telephone businesses, as well as reception of NTV and ERV.



Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Satellite system | 8. County center |
| 2. Ground communications network | 9. Satellite |
| 3. Satellite system | 10. Ground station |
| 4. Ground communications network | 11. Ground station |
| 5. Large regional center | 12. Ground station |
| 6. Provincial center | 13. Transmitter |
| 7. Regional center | |

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CS0: 5500/4153

CHINA'S DOMESTIC SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

Beijing DIANXIN JISHU [TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 1,
1984 pp 117-18

[Article by Zhang Mingde [1728 2494 1795] and Wu Shoukang [0702 1108 1660]:
"Domestic Satellite Communications in China in the Satellite Leasing Phase"]

[Text] China began to use satellite communications in 1972. There are four ground stations in Beijing and Shanghai operating in the international satellite communications system. They are responsible for the international transmission of visual frequency signals and over 90 percent of the international public telecommunications.

As early as in the early 1970's, China began to consider using satellite for domestic communications. In 1978, satellite communication was tested using the West German and French Symphony Satellite and satisfactory results were obtained. From June to August 1982, a relatively comprehensive, large scale domestic satellite communication test was carried out using the retransmitter on the Indian Ocean International Communications Satellite provided by the International Communications Satellite Organization. A lot of technical data and experience in operating domestic satellite communications were acquired. It created the condition for domestic communications. The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications had determined that leasing international communications satellite channels would be a transitional measure in developing a domestic satellite communications system before a communication satellite developed and launched by China is put in operation. It was planned that a preliminary domestic satellite communications would be established in 1984.

1. Near Term Applications of Satellite Communications in China

China is geographically large and well populated. The present communications system is very weak, primarily depending on open lines as the means of transmission. An open line has a small capacity and poor resistance against natural disasters. Moreover, the distribution of the population and the economy is not uniform in China. The terrains in many areas are very complex, which makes it difficult to build communication lines. Organizing a domestic communications network by satellite leasing can effectively change

the inadequacy of our communications system to meet the needs of economic growth. The investment is small and the progress is fast. Thus, satellite communications is an indispensable means in the Chinese communications network. It is a key department in communications in the future. In the near term, satellite communications will primarily be used in: communications between coastal cities and remote areas; communications in remote areas; communications among islands, oil drilling rigs, and land bases; domestic relay circuits in international communications for special regions; disaster relief communications; special communications, especially in high speed data transmission.

2. The Plan to Lease International Communication Satellite Retransmitter to Enhance Domestic Communications

The business of leasing international communications satellite channels is growing rapidly. There are 24 countries and regions leasing retransmitters from the International Communications Satellite Organization for domestic communications.

In order to solve the urgent need in communications and to train personnel in operating and managing domestic satellite communications, China decided to first lease the retransmitter on an international communication satellite to organize the domestic satellite communications system.

(1) Ground Portion

The ground stations in the domestic satellite communications system with a leased retransmitter can be divided into three classes: the first is a regional center whose G/T value is 30.7-32.5 dB/°K and its antenna diameter is approximately 11-13 m. This type of station will be built at provincial exchange centers in the communications network in China. Arterial circuits will be used to directly connect regional centers. This class of station will also serve as the conduit between the center of a province or an autonomous region and ground stations at the county level to build a network within the province.

The second class is a ground station at the area or county level. Its G/T value is 25.2 dB/°K and its antenna diameter is approximately 6-7 m. This type of station is primarily used to communicate with the regional center. Due to interference from neighboring satellites, these ground stations cannot communicate directly in the leased retransmitter system. They must be connected through a regional center or a satellite through double switching.

The third type of station is the central ground station in Beijing. It is the main communications station to handle high volume business. Furthermore, it provides technical data for network management. The G/T value of this station is 33.1-36 dB/°K and its antenna diameter is approximately 15-18 m.

(2) Space Portion

[Selection of Satellite]

Both the international communications satellites over the Indian Ocean and the Pacific region can be seen in China. However, the Pacific region satellite can only cover the eastern part of China. The western area is outside its coverage zone. The antenna beam of the satellite over the Indian Ocean covers the entire country. Hence, it is appropriate to lease the retransmitter on the Indian Ocean satellite for domestic communications in China.

[Beam Coverage and Effective Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP)]

Leasing the retransmitter on the international communications satellite is only the start of domestic satellite communications in China. The ground stations constructed will eventually be converted into the Chinese domestic communications satellite system. Therefore, we must also consider the linkage to the domestic satellite system when choosing the beam coverage and EIRP of the international communications satellite.

In the near future, the C band (4/6 GHz) is used in domestic communications. Because small and medium volumes are more frequently used, it is necessary to build more low cost small ground stations. This requires the maximum EIRP from the satellite. After taking this factor into account, we will lease the C band eastern hemisphere beam retransmitter on the international satellite over the Indian Ocean. The EIRP of this satellite in most areas in China is higher than 29 dMB using this beam.

[Space Capacity]

Based on the business demand, the initial capacity leased will be an 18 MHz band. When the SCPC format at 45 KHz interval is used, the 18 MHz band can accommodate 400 single channels. If 20 percent or 30 percent is reserved and spaced to protect neighboring channels, 320-280 single channels are still available. However, because there are many small ground stations in the system, the system is power limited. The actual number of lines will be less than 280.

[Modulation and Multi-address Format]

In the early stage of our domestic satellite communications system, telephone business will be substantial. Small volume communications will be the primary business for individual ground stations. In order to meet the need of this small volume business, it is more appropriate to use the SCPC/FDMA format. The telephone business will employ the CVSD/QPSK mode. In the early stage of the network, it will be pre-allocated. As the situation matures, it will be redistributed accordingly.

[Transmission Plan]

From the second quarter to the end of 1984, the eastern hemispheric beam of the International 4A satellite at 57 E is used. Beginning from the first quarter of 1985, the eastern hemispheric beam of the International 5 satellite at 66 E will be used. The parameters of International 4A and 5 satellites (18 MHz bandwidth, beam fringe values) are listed below for reference.

Parameter	International 4A	International 5
EIRP (dBW)	17	17
(G/T)s (dB/°K)	-11..6	-9
Saturated flux (dBW/m)	-81.5 + 2	-9.06 + 2

12553

CSO: 5500/53

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GUIZHOU RADIO CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HK290307 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 28 December, the Guizhou People's Broadcasting Station held a solemn gathering to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the station. The staff members and workers pledged, in the new situation, to uphold the principle of party spirit of proletarian journalism and work hard to invigorate the province's economy and transform Guizhou's mediocre position.

[Yang Dezheng], director of the provincial radio and television department, presided at the gathering. [Luo Decheng], deputy director of the department and director of the radio station, made a speech. He summed up the continuous development of the station from small to big in the past 35 years and its achievements and experiences in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principles and policies, serving the people of all nationalities in the province, and serving the invigoration of the province's economy.

A letter of congratulation from provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Chi Biqing was read out at the gathering. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhu Houze made a speech. He put forward the following demands on radio and television work: 1) Affirm achievements in a truth-seeking way. 2) Never be satisfied. 3) Be bold in reforms and pioneering, bring about great development in radio and television, and greatly enhance radio and television propaganda.

CSO: 5500/4181

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HAINAN COMPLETES RADIO-TV MICROWAVE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

HK020713 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Hainan section project of the western Guangdong radio and television special microwave circuit has been built quickly and its quality is good. It took only 4 months to build the large main buildings of five microwave stations in the Han area--Haikou, (Maanling), (Jinjiling), Lingao, and Danxian County, and 60 percent of the other subsidiary projects were completed at the same time. The quality of these facilities conforms to design requirements. This special microwave circuit is one of the key projects for developing and building Hainan, and the state and the localities have jointly invested in the building of this project.

With the completion and operation of this project, all localities throughout the island can directly receive the broadcasting programs of the central and provincial stations on nine channels and color television programs via three channels. The mediumwave and FM programs of the Hainan People's Broadcasting Station and the programs of the Hainan Television Station can be directly transmitted to Sanya City. Through relays the news programs of the Hainan broadcasting and television station can be directly transmitted to Guangzhou and Beijing the same day.

The total amount of investment in the Hainan section project is 12 million yuan. This project includes 13 stations in Haikou, (Maanling), (Jinjiling), Lingao, Danxian County, Changjiang, Ledong, Tongza, Shilu, Gancheng, Baoting, and Sanya. The total length of the main and branch lines is 460 kilometers. Before construction work began, the Hainan Regional People's Government demanded that the length of construction be shortened and the quality of construction be good. It also made careful arrangements for the survey and design work, selecting sites, and supplying materials.

CSO: 5500/4181

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HUNAN RADIO INTRODUCES NEW BROADCASTING SCHEDULE

HK020639 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] All listeners! In accordance with the requests of the audience and with the requirements for reform of the press, this station will replace its schedule with a new schedule effective from 1 January 1985. It is planned to increase the number of times of the news broadcasting program, from 10 to 15 times a day, so that this station will basically broadcast news every hour on the hour. The broadcasting times of this station's provincial hookup and of the new and press program will remain unchanged. The prelude to the programs will be changed.

In order to provide more information to listeners and commodity producers, this station will increase the number of times the economic information program is broadcasted from an original two to four times a week.

Regarding the special programs, the original voice of youth and the program for all places in Hunan will be cancelled and the program for social life will be added. The relevant contents of the voice of youth and the program for all places in Hunan will be included in the program for social life. The literature and art program will be enriched as much as possible. For listening convenience, efforts are made to ensure that broadcasting times remain unchanged and to make arrangements for more programs of which the listeners are fond of, such as music and folk art forms, in the prime times when there is a bigger audience.

CSO: 5500/4181

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

JIANGSU FM STEREO BROADCASTS--On New Year's Day, 1985, the Jiangsu People's Broadcasting Station will formally begin its frequency modulation stereophonic broadcasts, which have been on the air on a trial basis for one and a half years. An inauguration ceremony was held in Nanjing this morning. Yang Yongyi, Wang Haisu, Dai Weiran, (Ye Xuchang), (Cheng Chao), and other leading comrades attended the ceremony to extend their congratulations. The start of the FM stereo broadcasts will represent the beginning of a new phase in the gradual transition of Jiangsu's broadcasting propaganda undertakings....towards modernization. Just as color television is expected to gradually take the place of black and white television, FM stereo broadcasts will also gradually replace monophonic broadcasts. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84]

CSO: 5500/4181

EDITORIAL WANTS U.S., JAPAN TO INSTALL RADIO STATIONS

BK120157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Two Radio Stations Thailand Needs"]

[Text] There appears to be some misunderstanding over shortwave radio stations for which American and Japanese governments have offered grant aid in establishing. The Japanese Government has suddenly become reluctant to proceed with the assistance after publication of a news report that the United States Government is planning to help Thailand set up a radio station.

Actually, Thailand needs both radio stations. The American shortwave station is to be set up in Udon Thani in the Northeast to broadcast in English. The Thai Government intends to use the Japanese radio station to broadcast in Thai to Thai communities in remote areas and residents in neighbouring countries which cannot be reached by our present radio stations.

The purposes of the two stations are very different. The American station will broadcast news and commentary to audiences inside and outside Thailand who are conversant in the English language. This will promote greater international understanding of Thailand, the Thai people and Thai governmental policies.

The Japanese station will keep Thai communities living within Thailand and the Southeast Asian region in touch with developments in their own country. It will contribute to keeping the Thai people united and working towards the same national objectives wherever they may reside.

Both the United States and Japan will gain from this kind of assistance to Thailand, their staunch ally in Southeast Asia. The aid will demonstrate the valued and trusted partnership of Thailand with either of these two countries. Because of identical interests and common goals in many fields, both the donors and the recipient will benefit. The mutual benefit will enhance the peace and stability of this part of the Asia-Pacific world--a situation, we are sure, which is desired by all three.

There is no reason for one to withdraw its offer because the other has made what is considered a similar offer. As explained, the aims are different.

If Japan really withdraws, it will bring about a widespread misconception among the Thai public at a time when anti-Japanese sentiment is being stirred up by some extremist groups over the huge trade deficit suffered by Thailand with Japan and over actions of some Japanese who fail to understand Thai customs and traditions.

Japan has given aid in so many fields including a sports stadium for youth, and Asia's most comprehensive aquarium, while a modern fine arts theatre with the latest facilities like a revolving stage is in the works. Japan's elected representatives should realise that the investment in a radio station in Thailand which can be used to broadcast Japanese language news and commentary as well can promote further Thai friendship for the Japanese people. The Diet's approval of the funds for the project will be immensely useful to the Japanese Government in its relationship with the Thai Government and people.

The American people and Congress already appear to realise this.

CSO: 5500/4313-a

COUNTRIES OFFERING AID IN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Oct 84 p 19

[Text] Four countries have expressed interest in supplying or assisting in the management and design of Thailand's first satellite, Communications Minister Samak Sundaravej said yesterday.

He said that US-based Hughes Aircraft Co which is currently conducting a feasibility study on the satellite for Thai communications needs, has completed half of the work and the results will be announced at the end of the project in 45 days.

Samak, who returned from an official visit to France yesterday, pointed out that France, Italy, the US and Sweden have expressed interest in assisting the country's plan to launch its own satellite, to be named "Ramasat." Detailed design of Ramasat would be undertaken if the study by Hughes Aircraft proves it feasible.

He indicated that a private corporation may be set up to run and manage the satellite programme, with 49 percent equity held by the private sector, 49 percent by the public sector and 2 percent by the Crown Property Bureau. "The organization would not be under the status of a state enterprise, and will therefore have greater flexibility," he commented.

He said that the US Ex-Im Bank has offered soft loan credit of 85 percent of the project, which is expected to amount to about 2,300 million baht if Thailand decides to purchase a US-made satellite. A US satellite could be ordered and delivered in 33 months.

Samak was presiding over a seminar on "Organization and Planning for a Domestic Satellite System for Thailand," organized by the Swedish Embassy and Ericsson Telephone Corp at the Oriental Hotel yesterday. Guest speakers included Swedish Minister of Industry T.G. Peterson and President of Swedish Aerospace Corp F. Engstorm.

An analysis by the Swedish Space Corp stated that Thailand has some 40 earth stations in operation and 40 more planned by 1987, and with an expanding business sector and immense expansion plans for a telephone network should plan for its own satellite.

It suggested that there should be a system definition study during the first phase of the project, undertaken by a consortium of telecommunications satellite engineering and manufacturing companies.

In order to obtain a multifaceted and unbiased study of the communications system, at least two different study contractors could be invited. The invitations can be given without competitive bidding if a clear statement is made by the system management and procurement organization that the final procurement of the system can be made in open competition and that participation in the system definition study is not automatically an advantage in this competition, the report said.

The Swedish firm said that careful consideration in designing a communication satellite system like Ramasat must be taken because Thailand has a rainy climate. Its operating frequency should be above 10 GHz.

"Transfer of technology and know-how to the nation which procures the system is the key to the real power to decide about the configuration and cost of the system and its follow-ons, because with such know-how, the dependence on the suppliers for taking the right direction is very much reduced," the report said.

Meanwhile, visiting Swedish Minister of Industry Thage G. Peterson said that he will call on Minister of Industry Ob Vasuratna and Minister of Science, Technology and Energy Damrong Lathapipat today to discuss the possibility of establishing technical cooperation between the two countries.

Samak said earlier that France expressed interest in a number of projects to be undertaken by the Communications Ministry and proposed that if they win any bids, they will be willing to provide a mixed supplier credit to Thailand with the soft loan proportion carrying an interest rate of 2.5 percent per annum.

CSO: 5500/4315

NEED TO COUNTER LAO TRANSMISSION POWER

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Thailand needs improved television and radio transmitters in the Northeast to counter Laotian propaganda activities which are expected to increase with the opening of a new, high-powered Laotian radio station, a senior Public Relations Department official said yesterday.

The official, who requested anonymity, said Laos will soon open a new radio station with 150 kilowatts of transmission power, which has been supplied by the Soviet Union. He noted that Laos needed a mere 10 kilowatts of power for nationwide transmission of broadcasts.

The official's disclosure follows a decision by the House Budget Scrutiny Committee to allocate about 300 million baht saved through budget cuts to improve television and radio networks in the Northeast. The move reportedly aims to counter a Laotian propaganda campaign supported by the Soviet Union. The Thai radio improvement scheme will be handled by the Public Relations Department which runs 18 radio stations in the Northeast.

National Security Council secretary-general Prasong Soonsiri told the budget committee that improvement in Northeast communications was necessary to reduce external influences on the people there.

Although Parliament won't debate the scrutinised budget until its extraordinary session later this month, it is expected that the 300 million baht allocation will sail through Parliament's final reading because of strong support from northeastern MPs.

Initially, the Government agreed to set aside only 39 million baht for a two-year improvement programme beginning in fiscal 1985.

The PR Department official said the 300 million baht will be spent on new, improved transmission equipment for television stations in Sakon Nakhon and Loei and for local radio stations in Mukdahan, Ubon Ratchathani, Surin, Nakhon Ratchasima and Nakhon Phanom.

Apart from increasing transmission power, local radio and TV programmes will also be upgraded with more emphasis on regional identity and culture.

The official said the new programmes would be of an "offensive nature" to counter Laotian broadcasts which mostly concentrate on propagating communist ideologies.

Asked about the new Laotian radio station with 150 kilowatts, he said Laos had no need for such high-powered equipment. "There is no need to ask about the (Laotian) motive," he added.

The official warned that propaganda programmes may not be very effective in the early stage but could "bear fruit over years of repetition."

CSO: 5500/4315

OPTIONS BEING STUDIED FOR RADIO PHONE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Dec 84 p 17

[Text] The Telephone and Communications Working Committee has come up with two options on the proposed operation of radio phones and whether it should be run by the government or by joint ventures between the public and private sectors.

Both options are expected to be proposed to the communications ministry's sub-committee tomorrow. However, the Working Committee has yet to decide whether the project should be under the responsibility of the Telephone Organization of Thailand (TOT) or the Communications Authority of Thailand (CAT).

Informed sources said that during the last meeting members of the committee generally agreed to allow CAT to continue the project until TOT has expanded its network to the radio phone area. CAT will have to transfer their operations in that area to TOT, but will be allowed to expand the programme in other locations.

The committee, which so far has held 11 meetings, has concluded that the radio phones service expansion programme undertaken by both agencies may eventually duplicate services with similar technology and locations, in particular in 1986, when they are expected to initiate a greater number of radio phone projects.

During the next year or so, it is expected that CAT may not be able to provide extensive radio phone service to customers, sources said.

The committee has proposed to solve the problem by giving one of the agencies full right to operate the service or by allowing the private sector to invest in the project. The programme will be divided into three stages: the first from 1985-86, the second from 1986-1991 and the third stage from 1992 onwards.

In the initial stage of operations, CAT will have the right to operate radio phone service with the assistance of TOT which will provide lines and telephone numbers. The agencies will together work out the rental charges for customers.

In the second stage, CAT must transfer all radio phone operations to TOT, who will pay certain royalty fees. The next stage will involve some restructuring or system reorganization, if they are necessary.

It is also proposed that private investors perhaps be invited to join the project with CAT in the first stage. Agencies had private investors would join together to invest in operations in the second stage under a profit-sharing agreement, but the project would continue to be operated by CAT.

Thereafter or in the third stage, all operations would be managed solely by TOT.

The committee has furthermore reviewed proposals submitted by both agencies competing for the right to operate radio phones. CAT has claimed that having TOT manage the project may result in excess demand for lines if radio phones are operated through normal telephone channels in order to save costs.

Sources quoted CAT as saying that TOT will then have to invest further in network expansion to keep up with demand. The concept of linking radio phones with the existing system would result in a waste of resources. The radio phone project should, rather, be considered as a service supplementation.

Meanwhile, the TOT has argued that it currently has a programme to expand service in the mobile telephone sub-system in 1987 in Bangkok and the Eastern Seaboard, to 5,000 numbers at a cost of about 450 million baht. The advantage of the system is that it enables service expansion by cutting down the need to set up new networks by 50 percent. Customers will also be able to obtain the service faster at less cost.

The committee has stated that TOT currently has many big expansion projects on hand and thus may not be able to provide efficient service. It may delay the radio phone project or may not reach the target.

CSO: 5500/4315

BOI REJECTS REQUESTS OVER PHONE PROJECTS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Oct 84 pp 17, 19

[Text] The Board of Investment has rejected proposals from six private firms, some of them the world's foremost telecommunications giants, to seek promotional privileges to set up assembly and manufacturing facilities for telephone equipment for domestic market and exports.

The six major international telephone companies include the giant US-based American Telephone and Telegraph Corp (AT&T), International Telephone and Telegraph Corp (ITT), NEC Corp of Japan, A.S. Elektrisk of Norway, Ericsson Telephone Corp Far East AB, and Singapore-based but German-owned Satelco Electronics Co Ltd.

ITT Asia Pacific (Thailand) Ltd, which has received BoI promotion to set up an assembly plant in Prapradaeng, sent a protest letter to the BoI earlier, saying that no more privileges should be granted to any of the new proposals. The company, however, decided to join the race by submitting an application for its assembly and manufacturing facilities, which will be an entirely new project.

Well-informed sources told The Nation that the BoI's decision was made recently and it was in line with a suggestion by its sub-committee that none of the six firms should receive promotion because there is not sufficient domestic demand.

The six firms proposed to produce 1,530,000 telephones annually. However, the BoI did not particularly mention another proposal of CIT Alcatel of France which has formed a joint venture with the Ital-Thai Group to set up similar facilities.

The rejection is somewhat a blow to the six firms which want to firmly establish their presence in Thailand as the country has embarked upon a series of major telephone expansion programmes which are still hampered by internal problems and poor financial position of the Telephone Organization of Thailand.

However, the six firms can submit their applications for BoI promotion again when there is a sign of steady and growing demand in the local and overseas markets, the sources said.

An analysis of the local demand for telephone showed that only TOT is the major buyer of telephone equipment. However, due to its poor financial position, it has to seek loans from foreign sources to carry out its expansion programmes. Its lenders invariably requested the state enterprise to acquire telephone equipment through open bidding.

Besides, earlier recommendations by the BoI sub-committee concluded that it was unlikely for TOT to be able to install additional 300,000 telephones per annum as set under the Fifth Plan or even at 60,000 telephones under a revised target.

TOT currently has 100,000 telephones which have yet to be installed and an additional 200,000 phones on order.

The sub-committee considered that there is also no guarantee by these firms that once they are given promotion, they will be able to win orders from TOT under bidding and the current market demand here is too small.

Moreover, there already exist two companies which are involved in telephone assembly and manufacturing--Setelco and ITT Thailand. ITT, despite the earlier BoI privileges, sought new promotion after observing that many multinational telephone companies want to gain foothold here.

The company, according to the sources, has a total capacity to produce 200,000 telephones annually, but its production accounts for only 30% of the capacity.

The BoI very much discounted the potential demand in the foreign markets because assembly and manufacturing costs here are still high. By and large, parts and components have to be imported and countries in this part of the world such as Malaysia and Singapore rely on procurement of telephone equipment through bidding. Moreover, telephone equipment manufacturers from Taiwan and South Korea often won the bids.

ITT Thailand has proposed to increase its production by 100,000 telephones with an investment of 460 million baht and 50% of the output will be exported. The project envisages phased local integration and increasing local content of parts and services for the production of fully digital and modern digital System 1240.

It promises to have 48.63% of local content within two years.

In its objection to other applicants, ITT pointed out that the company would be able to meet the domestic demand if orders are placed. The main problem, it said, is not whether the company can or cannot produce equipment to meet the local demand, but whether it will receive support from the government to compete with foreign firms. ITT since 1982 has adopted assembly of completely knocked down equipment replacing the semi-knocked down method.

ITT said that the currently high production cost is due to low demand in the country but said it believes that if the demand rises, production cost will gradually decline. "If the BoI decides to allow more telephone firms to set up manufacturing and assembly plants here, production level of each firm will be small and yielding low return on investment. It is also not appropriate taking into consideration the economy of scale.

Satelco currently has a contract to supply 352,000 telephones to TOT and the price of digital set is at 777 baht each while the dialling type costs 598.75 baht.

The company sought promotion under a joint venture with Nitipatana Co Ltd to invest 50 million baht in manufacturing and assembly of 240,000 telephones annually, using 72.5% local content and employing 180 workers. About 40% of production will be for domestic market and the remainder for exports to Asian and Middle East countries.

Meanwhile, Ericsson plans to participate in a joint venture with Teleproduct Co Ltd, which has proposed to invest 12 million baht to assemble 120,000 digital telephones and 2,000 keyboards annually, using 59.9% local content. The Swedish telecommunications giant will hold 30% equity leaving the rest for Thai partners and its 40% of output will be exported.

A.S. Elektrisk plans to invest 165 million baht to produce 600,000 telephones for domestic and export markets with 57% of local content. Thai nationals will hold 51% equity and it will be increased to 60% within two years.

NEC Corp wants to invest up to 410 million baht to produce 120,000 digital system telephone and 400 switching equipment but all parts will be imported. Japanese investors will hold 40% equity.

AT&T plans to invest over 480 million baht to produce 250,000 sets, switching equipment, radiophones and other accessories, of which 50% of the output will be exported. American investors will have 40% equity. The company expects to provide jobs to 595 workers. It has technical collaboration with Western Electric Training Facilities Co Ltd.

The BoI's decision came after a disagreement expressed by former TOT Managing Director Maj Gen Sombath Kamasthira, who pointed out that the local facilities are sufficient. Moreover, technology in this industry is advancing rapidly and Thailand can wait further.

BoI Rejections

The Industry Ministry shows favourable views over the applications as it wants more foreign investments here.

The TOT plan calls for an installation of 2.3 million telephones within the next four years and it will increase to 3.86 million in the seventh year.

Import duty on telephone is at 30% and tax exemption is granted up to 83.33% of imported parts and components under BoI promotional privileges.

CSO: 5500/4315

THAILAND

BRIEFS

NEW STATION OPENS--Police First Lieutenant Chan Manutham, minister attached to the prime minister's office, on the morning of 12 October presided over the opening ceremony of Radio Thailand's Rat Buri Province station. The station began its trial operation on 10 December 1983. Now its transmission capacity is 10 kilowatts on 1593 khz. Provinces near Rat Buri, such as Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, and Phet Buri can receive the station's broadcast. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

NEW RADIO STATION--Director General of the government's Public Relations Department Danai Siyaphai over the weekend presided over the opening of a new radio broadcasting station in Lamphun Province in the north. The station has been established in accordance with the department's policy to expand public relations work and in response to public demand in that province. An FM transmitter with 95.5 megahertz frequency has been installed at the station. The public relations department owns and operates 61 radio stations, 1 in Bangkok and 60 in 34 other provinces all over the country. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Sep 84 BK]

NAVY SATELLITE GROUND STATIONS--The Royal Thai Navy yesterday signed a contract with Ericsson Telephone Corp for the purchase of nine satellite ground stations at a cost of 87 million baht. The purchase is part of a programme to improve communications facilities both in the Navy itself and among the armed services. The Navy also signed another contract later in the day to buy modern telephone equipment from International Telephone & Telegraph. The company is to install 10,400 new telephones at naval bases. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 84 p 3 BK]

CSO: 5500/4313-a

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS PLANNED--The Bolivian Government has authorized the Central Bank to grant a \$195,108 loan to CORDEPO [Potosi Development Corporation] to purchase equipment and assorted materials for installing transmitter and repeater stations for the TV station channel. The expansion of the services will benefit the provinces of Antonio Quijarro, Daniel Campos, Nor Lipez, (Modesto Omiste), Sud Lipez, Sud Chichas, Nor Chichas, Cronelio Saavedra, Jose Maria Linares, and Tomas Frias in Potosi Department. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Dec 84 PY]

CSO: 5500/2031

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHING--The Brazilian Telecommunications Company (Embratel) has insured its satellite, Brasilsat 1, for \$23 million. This is the first Brazilian communications satellite and it will be launched on 8 February 1985. [Text] Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jan 85 PY]

CSO: 5500/2030

FOUR TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS INAUGURATED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Mashhad—On the auspicious occasion of the joyous birth of the savior of the world of humanity, His Holiness Mohammad ibn 'Abd Allah (Peace Be Upon Him) and of Imam Ja'far Sadeq (Peace Be Upon Him), opening ceremonies were held for the four Martyr Modarres television transmitters of Neyshabur, attended by the Friday imams, the governors of Neyshabur and Kashmar, Mohammad Hashemi, acting director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several of the province's executive officials, and the general director and workers from the Mashhad center of the Voice of the Islamic Republic.

The Martyr Modarres television transmitters have four two-kilowatt television transmitters. Two transmitters will transmit Number One programs, and the other two transmitters will transmit Number Two programs from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran network on channels six and eight for the municipality of Neyshabur, the town of Dorud and 835 villages in the area with a population of more than 280,000.

The transmitters were installed on Khajeh Mohammad Mirza Mountain at an elevation of 2,600 meters 75 kilometers south of Mashhad. The work of installing and putting these transmitters into operation was done by Khorasan communications workers and the national television network expansion unit. Four five-kilowatt FM radio transmitters, which will soon go into operation, were also installed at this center. According to the same report, during the ceremony, after readings from the Glorious Koran and a welcoming speech by the general manager of the Khorasan center of the Voice of the Islamic Republic, Mohammad Hashemi, acting director of this organization, gave a talk on the Islamic revolution in which he enumerated the attainments of the Islamic revolution in defeating the superpowers. He added: What is condemned under the Islamic Republic is oppression, crime, aggression, and cruelty. We stand against every oppressor and imperialist in order to recover the rights of the tormented and the oppressed, and we defend their rights.

At the conclusion of his talk, the acting director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran enumerated this organization's activities and expressed the hope that, God willing, in the near future nine more television stations would go into operation throughout the country.

The Friday imams of Neyshabur and Kashmar and the acting director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran then inspected the various sections of this transmitter, as well as the center's communications installations.

TELEVISION TRANSMISSIONS TO REACH 90 PERCENT OF COUNTRY

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Dec 84 p 22

[Text] Mashhad—With the help of a new satellite and through the use of nine powerful television stations, by the end of next year [20 March 1986] 90 percent of the country's various areas will have television.

This was announced in an interview by Mohammad Hashemi, acting director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic, who had traveled to Mashhad to officially start the Martyr Modarres television transmitters.

With regard to this he said: In order to strengthen and raise the quality of coverage from the two television networks, it was decided in the year 1360 [21 March 1981 – 20 March 1982] to gradually open 16 powerful television centers throughout the country in areas deprived of television coverage. So far seven of the centers have been put into operation, and the rest will be in operation by the end of 1364 [20 Mar 1986]. When these centers go into operation, a large part of the country's cities and villages will have access to the television networks. He said: In the attainment of this objective, a new satellite replaces powerful television relays, which were actually difficult to maintain, and allows for their removal. The acting director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic stressed the fact that presently 84 percent of the country is reached by Network One and 54 percent of the country is reached by Network Two of the Voice of the Islamic Republic. He said: Across the country 580 relay stations for television signal amplification have brought a great many of our country's various points within range of the Voice of the Islamic Republic, and by the end of the five-year plan, in 1365 [21 March 1986 – 20 March 1987], both networks will cover an optimum 87 to 90 percent of the country.

Hashemi then discussed the making and preparation of educational films and television serials. He said: The purchase of movies from foreign countries is prohibited, since they do not observe Islamic regulations. Television does not have sufficient resources to make movies. Efforts have therefore been made at the Voice of the Islamic Republic to make interesting serials with good quality and content that observe Islamic regulations and their educational aspects. Good script writers and actors with experience are invited to collaborate. He added: In this regard, since the triumph of the Islamic revolution a number of serials, plays, and documentary and scientific films have been prepared and broadcast. At the present time two family serials in 26 parts and serials on Mirza Kuchek Khan Jangali, Amir Kabir, an educational serial on Ibn Sina, and several other serials are being prepared, and when they are ready they will be broadcast on networks One and Two. With regard to the broadcast of educational programs by the Voice of the Islamic Republic, he said: This organization has repeatedly asked the relevant ministries to prepare educational

and health programs and instruction in the classics for television, but unfortunately so far the necessary cooperation and answers have not been given in this matter. This year, however, a complete cycle of pre-university classes was broadcast by the Voice of the Islamic Republic.

The acting director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic discussed the Voice of the Islamic Republic's broadcasts abroad. He said: Our signal is below standard in strength, but there is also a great deal of interference with the Voice of the Islamic Republic; numerous countries jam the signals of our radio stations, or broadcast on the same frequency with great power. In this regard the organization is considering a plan called the support plan, under which powerful medium- and short-wave stations would be installed near the country's borders in order to be able to broadcast the message of the revolution with a relatively powerful signal throughout the world. At the conclusion of the interview, Hashemi was asked: Where does the Voice of the Islamic Republic stand presently in the matter of self-sufficiency and in the construction of parts and equipment needed for radio and television operations? He answered: After the triumph of the revolution, in addition to putting television stations into operation, devices such as antennas, low-power relays, and UHF and VHF radio transmitters have been built in this organization's factories. In the radio and television industry, due to the lack of a labor and sales market, as well as the lack of much capital investment, the construction of powerful transmitters and equipment, cameras, and studios is simply not possible. At the present time only five countries in the world build powerful transmitters.

9310

CSO: 5500/4711

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE PROVIDES TELCOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT TO PANA

AB211200 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Georges Fillioud, French secretary of state in charge of communication techniques, this afternoon presented the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY with a microwave unit and a multiplexer. The ceremony took place in the presence of Djibo Ka, minister of information, telecommunications and relations with the assemblies, and of his Guinea-Bissau counterpart. Also present at the ceremony were the French ambassador to Senegal, the director of the Regional Office for Education in Africa [BREDIA] and the director general of the Senegal International Telecommunications Company. Bob Abdoulaye Diallo reports:

The microwave unit will reinforce the link between the center of PANA and the center for long-distance transmission lines at Medina, Dakar. France has also financed another microwave link between the PANA regional offices in Kinshasa and the transmission center at Masina [Zaire].

With the acquisition of this microwave link, PANA will have a telecommunications system with an instant capacity of 14 telephone lines and 28 telegraphic lines, including four from one point to the other. The others are to be linked to one or more of several telephone lines. This new arrangement will enable PANA to solve the urgent problem of reliability of its urban links and to become more effective in fulfilling its traditional function as a press agency.

The telecommunications link provided for agencies of member nations now ensures good reception of PANA services by about 20 African countries.

Earlier, the French secretary of state in charge of communication techniques was received by the head of state. Afterward, Georges Fillioud held a working session with Djibo Ka, minister of information and telecommunications, to discuss cooperation between our two countries in the fields of information and communications, sectors which the two parties would like to strengthen through fruitful exchanges in the framework of the exemplary cooperation that exists between our two countries. The French secretary of state in charge of communications techniques leaves Dakar this evening at 2359.

CSO: 5500/59

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PANA MAKING EFFORTS TO IMPROVE NEWS SERVICE

EA092301 Nairobi INA in English 1815 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 9 Jan--The PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) has embarked on efforts to improve the efficiency of collecting, compiling, and disseminating of news emanating from member state national news agencies, the consultant of PANA in charge of the regional pool in Lusaka, Mr Kwame Afreh said in Nairobi today. Mr Afreh, a former assistant director for PANA finance administration, said that through PANA, the majority of member state national news agencies have already received modern microwave equipment for ease of receiving and distribution of news.

Speaking to pressmen at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport while in transit from Lusaka on his way to Dakar, Mr Afreh said that efforts were being made to minimize problems encountered by PANA especially in connection with lateness of news to client member states.

Saying that there were five regional offices representing eastern Africa, southern Africa, central Africa, western Africa and northern Africa, Mr Afreh observed that over 30 African countries are active PANA members while over 15 other non-member states still took part in the PANA news system. He said that it was hoped that the non-member states will ratify the convention of PANA, which was open to all Organization of African Unity (OAU) member states. Mr Afreh pointed out that disseminating news through telex wire which is commonly used by the majority of African countries was an expensive venture and limited news exchange thus placing PANA at a disadvantage. This, he said, could only be rectified by having modern micro-wave receiving and transmitting equipment and enough translators at PANA offices to enable more national news agencies to receive PANA news.

CSO: 5500/63

GHANA

GRAPHIC BACKS EFFORT TO CLEAN UP P & T CORPORATION

AB211020 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Last night's announcement of the dismissal or retirement of a number of personnel of the Post and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] in a nationwide clean-up exercise is given front-page publicity by the PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC. Those affected include administrative and operations officers, accounts personnel, investigation officers, engineers, supervisors, post masters, and sorters. Following investigations, some of these officers were found to have falsified documents and collected pensions that did not belong to them. Others stole letters and parcels or made illegal incomes on unauthorized telex and cable messages and external telephone calls.

In an editorial comment on the same issue, the GRAPHIC notes that in the past, the public had known about illegal installations, wire and cable thefts, and stealing syndicates at the PTC. What the public did not know is that some businessmen paid large sums of money for special services including even the monitoring of police and other confidential messages. Very little was also known of administrative corruption such as the payment of bribes in connection with transfers and fraud involvement pension claims. [as heard] The GRAPHIC notes that now that these vices are known, the director of the PTC will weed out all the bad nuts so that the PTC will perform its role which is vital to the nation's economy. The paper notes that the PTC is overstaffed. It has huge debts and it has to repair and install equipment with loans which we all have to pay. The government, in the view of the GRAPHIC, appears to have taken a lenient stand so far on over-employment of nonproductive staff but this cannot go on indefinitely, especially when it has to do with criminals. The paper admits that even with the best of equipment and in spite of past neglect by previous governments, much of the success of the corporation depends on the human factor. The GRAPHIC therefore calls on the personnel of the PTC to be awake to their responsibilities so that the horrible image of the corporation will be replaced with a more responsible one.

CSO: 5500/60

MALI

BRIEFS

IPTAKO-GOURMA PROJECT FINANCING--The Council of Ministers met this morning in its ordinary session under the chairmanship of General Moussa Traore. After examining and adopting the items on its agenda, the council adopted the following draft bills for legislation: Under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the council approved a draft decree authorizing the government of the Republic of Mali to borrow from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation money for the financing of a telecommunication development project in the Iptako-Gourma Region. [Excerpts] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 26 Dec 84 AB]

CSO: 5500/60

SENEGAL

SENEGAL, GUINEA-BISSAU TO SIGN INFORMATION AGREEMENTS

AB231330 Dakar PANA in French 1056 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Dakar, 22 Dec (APS-SEN/PANA)--Agnelo Regalla, the Guinea-Bissau secretary of state for information, on Friday afternoon visited the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY (APS) where he was told of the workings of and the prospects for the oldest press agency in Africa south of the Sahara, created on 2 April 1959.

After the visit, the Guinea-Bissau minister said that he took stock of the bilateral cooperation between the two countries with his Senegalese counterpart and also considered a number of prospects. It is in this regard, he disclosed, that next year two agreements on cooperation will be signed. One will be signed between the APS and the GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY, and the other between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation of Senegal and its Guinea-Bissau counterpart.

According to Agnelo Ragalla, he and his Senegalese counterpart planned an exchange of newspapers and examined the possibility for the cadres and journalists of both countries to visit one another in order to improve their mutual knowledge and "to discuss real cooperation."

CSO: 5500/59

ALTECH TO EXPAND UK ACQUISITIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Neil Behrmann]

[Text]

LONDON. — Altech, the South African electronics group, is ready to spend over R100m on acquisitions in Britain.

In an interview on UK television, Altech director, Mr Peter Curle, said the company would pay up to £50m (R110m) for businesses in the telecommunications, high technology and electronics field.

In Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Ken Maude, deputy chief executive of Altron, Altech's holding company, said senior staff had been in the UK for the past three or four months with the brief to find a suitable acquisition by mid-1985.

He said he believed the size of such an acquisition would be within the range of R20m to R100m.

In a UK Channel 4 feature on South African investment abroad, the programme estimated South African investment in Europe, mainly in Britain, had doubled to £1,75bn (R3,86bn) between 1979 and 1982.

Statistics, however, have their problems.

The latest South African Reserve Bank quarterly bulletin shows that total private sector foreign direct and indirect investment rose from R17,18bn in 1976 to R8,9bn in 1982.

These assets increased in line with expansion of the South African

economy and also because foreign currencies appreciated against the rand.

In the past year alone, the rise of the dollar, sterling and other foreign currencies have raised the worth of South African assets abroad.

But liabilities must be offset against these assets.

The Reserve Bank calculates that foreign liabilities of the South African private sector rose from R12,7bn in 1976 to R26,6bn in 1982.

Several businessmen, including Mr Tony Bloom, the chairman of Premier Group, told Channel 4 they intended investing abroad.

Britain, in particular, was an attractive area.

The reasoning behind these plans included foreign diversification, generation of export market from an international base, fear of monopoly and limited markets at home, and the desire to enter large foreign markets.

Economic circumstances in South Africa, however, could delay or perhaps even mothball many of these plans.

For a start, the depreciation of the rand now makes it much more expensive to buy assets abroad.

In 1981, only R8,4m was needed to buy \$10m.

Now R18,5m is required to buy the same assets in the US.

Similarly, just over a year ago R17m could buy £10m of assets.

Now companies must pay out R22m.

Companies, of course, tend to borrow abroad when they buy foreign assets.

This can be ruinously expensive, however, if the foreign exchange rates move sharply against the borrower's domestic currency, unless forward cover has been taken out.

In general, South African companies have probably missed the foreign investment boat.

The deepening domestic recession and high interest rates are paring profitability, so there is less capital available for local or foreign investment.

With foreign exchange obviously scarce, the Reserve Bank is bound to be scrutinising foreign investments with extra care.

There was, of course, an opportunity for more extensive exchange control relaxation during the 1979-81 gold boom.

As it so happens, the relaxation which did occur benefited foreign companies.

Because South African institutions and individuals were forbidden to invest abroad, they boosted values on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Foreign corporations, such as Associated British Foods and Jardine, of Hong Kong, were able to sell their South African assets at handsomely inflated prices and withdraw the proceeds from South Africa.

Meanwhile, pent-up liquidity contributed in no small measure to the high inflation rate and problems the economy has today.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE RAID ITN OFFICES, SEIZE VIDEOTAPES

MB191307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 19, SAPA — South African Security Police Armed with a search warrant today raided the Johannesburg offices of Independent Television News (ITN), a British news organization, and seized 33 video cassettes, ITN producer, Mr Keith Shaw, said. Police in Pretoria confirmed the raid.

Mr Shaw told SAPA, four plain-clothed police took away 33 cassettes that appeared to deal mainly with the United Democratic Front. He added, ITN in London planned to "strongly protest" against the raid both to the South African Embassy in London and the Ministry of Foreign affairs here.

A police spokesman told SAPA's Pretoria office "certain material" had been taken from the premises, but could not give any details.

Mr Shaw said the plain-clothed men gave him no reasons for the raid, saying simply the material could be used in criminal proceedings.

Last month, the Foreign Correspondents Association protested to the police over the seizure of video tape from a foreign film crew that had worked in black areas during the unrest in the Vaal Triangle. Mr Michael Hornsby, first vice president of the Foreign Correspondents Association, deplored the raid, describing it as "harassment."

He said "a couple of other foreign (news) teams" have had film — mostly shot during unrest in black areas — confiscated this year.

In the case of the West German Television organization, ARD, a complaint from the German Embassy had resulted in a reply from South Africa "regretting" the confiscation. The confiscated footage dealt with the funeral of an unrest victim, Mr Hornsby said. But the film was still to be used as evidence in an upcoming court case, Mr Hornsby said. He deplored what he described as the "new practice of using news media as state witnesses."

CSO: 5500/55

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLICE CONFISCATING TAPES

UK Demands Explanation for Raid

MB200744 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] The British Foreign Office has called in South Africa's charge d'affaires in London to demand an explanation for the police raid on the Johannesburg office of Independent Television News [ITN] of Britain. A Foreign Office statement issued in London said the acting head of the South African Embassy in London, while the ambassador is on leave, Mr Leo Evans, has been summoned to a meeting with the head of the Southern African Department, Mr Anthony Reeve.

It said Mr Reeve sought an urgent explanation of the reasons for the action. Mr Evans said after the meeting that he had explained to Mr Reeve that the South African Police had acted within their legal power carrying a warrant to search the office of ITN in Johannesburg. The London headquarters of ITN says that a protest would be launched with the South African Embassy.

Police Return All But 2 Tapes

MB201110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 20, SAPA — Security police officers who yesterday raided the Johannesburg office of a British television news agency, Independent Television News (ITN), today returned all but 2 of 33 video cassettes they took away with them.

A spokesman for ITN said today that one of the cassettes contained an interview with Mrs Ela Ramgobin, the granddaughter of India's Mahatma Gandhi, and an official of the anti-government Natal India Congress. The other was a preview of the Indian election for the new constitution earlier this year. This had been produced by a crew sent out from Britain by commercial television's Channel Four network.

All the tapes taken by the police in the raid yesterday had been news items of events in South Africa this year. The ITN spokesman said that this was the first time in ITN's history that one of its offices — including those in East European countries — had ever been raided by state security police.

Police Explain Actions

MB201707 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] In Pretoria, the public relations division of the police has said the search of the ITN office was undertaken to facilitate the investigation of a high treason offense, as well as the possible contravention of Section 54 of the Internal Security Act. The division says the aim of the search was to obtain evidence. It did not necessarily mean any of the people connected to the television network were implicated in the offenses.

CSO: 5500/55

SABC TRIMS OFF R30M FROM BUDGET

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 84 p 7

[Article by J Manuel Correia]

[Text]

THE SABC has lopped a whopping R30-million off its budget for 1985, it was disclosed yesterday.

It has done this by shelving two buildings planned for next year — a warehouse and a workshop block — and by revising the costs of the training centre.

However, the SABC yesterday declined to give the total budget for next year.

Current expenditure, sources said, showed only minimal growth and tight financial control was being exercised at all levels.

Facilities countrywide would also be subjected to severe cutbacks.

It is not clear how the expansion of the TV2 and TV3 networks will be financed.

This priority expansion was announced by the SABC board this week.

The present chairman of the board of the SABC, Professor W L Mouton, is likely to step down in June next year.

Prof Mouton indicated this week he could no longer continue as chairman but was prepared to carry on until a new appointment was made.

Observers were speculating yesterday that the most likely candidate for the job is Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, former head of the President's Council.

MAURITZ MOOLMAN reports that Professor R N Gugushe, rector of Vista University, and Professor Bhadra Ranchod, head of the Department of Private Law at the University of Durban-Westville, have become respectively the first black and first Indian to be appointed to the board of the SABC.

And the only coloured on the board, poet S V Petersen, has been replaced by another coloured Dr F J L Quint, deputy chairman of the Social Affairs Committee of the President's Council.

Two women, Miss Reeva Foreman, first woman to be elected president of Jaycees, and the famous opera singer Mimi (Coertze) Ackermann, have been appointed to the board by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha.

Other new appointments are Mr W M Ross, deputy-rector of Dower Technical College in Port Elizabeth, Mr John (Chick) Henderson, wellknown sports commentator, and Dr Shlomo Peer, retired businessman of Houghton, Johannesburg.

CSO: 5500/54

BRAND FOURIE IN LINE FOR TOP SABC JOB

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] THE SABC will have a new chairman of the board by July next year--and all indications are that it will be Mr Brand Fourie, South Africa's ambassador in Washington.

Professor Wynand Mouton, present chairman of the board, is to retire in June leaving the way open for his successor to ease into the top post in the SABC empire.

The expected appointment of Mr Branch Fourie could unleash a minor political furore.

The appointment last year of Mr Riaan Eksteen, South Africa's former Ambassador to the United Nations and a career Foreign Affairs officer as Director General of the SABC, raised hackles in political circles--particularly when it was discovered that Foreign Minister Pik Botha, the Minister responsible for SABC, suggested Mr Eksteen himself.

A consistent charge brought by Opposition politicians against the SABC is that it is dominated by Mr Botha and within the organisation itself there are frequent grumbles about ministerial intrusiveness.

No Secret

The appointment of the new chairman will, it is understood, not be announced "for the foreseeable future".

At one time Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, former Vice-State President, was thought to be in the running for the post.

Since his retirement he has made no secret of his willingness to return to public life--as long as it was not party political.

But in Foreign Affairs quarters and in the SABC itself the speculation that Mr Fourie, a former director general of Foreign Affairs, will succeed Professor Mouton is running very strongly.

Veteran SABC-watchers point out, however, that the position of chairman of the board no longer carries the same clout as it did in the days of Dr Piet Meyer.

The focus of power in the organisation has shifted more directly to the director-general, a process begun by Mr Steve de Villiers and accelerated by his successor, Mr Eksteen.

The appointment of another Foreign Affairs officer to an SABC top spot is however likely to cause a political backlash.

"We have always considered the SABC an adjunct of the National Party, now it will be an adjunct of the Department of Foreign Affairs," observed one Opposition spokesman.

The appointment of Mr Fourie would be important for another reason.

The immensely influential position as chairman of the SABC has always been reserved for ideologically sound Broederbonders.

Triumph

An appointment such as Mr Fourie's would show again the triumph of the technocrat over the traditional politico-cultural elites which once dominated South African public life.

In Foreign Affairs, meanwhile, there is speculation as to who would succeed Mr Fourie if he is appointed to the board.

The veteran diplomat, now past retirement age, accepted a short-term Washington posting specifically to oversee the latest phase of the US-SA settlement initiative in Southern Africa.

Mr Kurt von Schirnding, South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, is being mentioned as Pretoria's new permanent resident at the Washington embassy.

CSO: 5500/54

NEW MAN PEER REJECTS SABC NEWS POLICY

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text]

DR SHLOMO Peer, a member of the new SABC board, has taken a firm stand against the director-general's policy on selective news reporting.

Commenting this week on Mr Riaan Eksteen's controversial view that the SABC should espouse only certain political viewpoints, Dr Peer said he believed it was the duty of a broadcasting corporation to present all the news.

He did not believe withholding information was in the long-term interests of South Africa. "Nobody has the right not to disclose information," he said.

Dr Peer served on the head council of the National Party in the Transvaal. His appointment is seen as a reward for long service.

The brighter, new-look board — described as "a great step forward for the SABC" — takes office during a period when the SABC could for the first time face serious competition from subscription television.

The new members were excited about the challenges facing them but spoke cautiously of their new roles.

Opera star Mimi Coertse, overjoyed at her appointment, said that "having wom-

en on the board is fabulous".

The first Indian on the board, Professor Bhadra Ranchod, head of private law at the University of Durban Westville, said he was "determined not to be just a passenger on the steering committee".

"The media belongs to all people and I believe that the SABC has the power to help break down prejudice in South Africa. I know it's difficult to change attitudes, but I will certainly push for programmes that will help to improve race relations."

Mr Chick Henderson, sports commentator and businessman, was looking forward to his new post.

He said he was annoyed by criticism of the SABC. "There are so many countries whose broadcasting corporations are worse. But it is the duty of any broadcasting corporation to strive for excellence and quality."

Biased

On the question of the selective use of news material, he said he had frequently encountered biased reporting outside South Africa.

"I think it is the duty of any radio or television station to be as objective as possible

when reporting the day's news. But then again, it is a subjective opinion as to what news is important."

Ms Reeva Foreman, Businesswoman of the Year, said: "I take this appointment very seriously. It's a great honour for me to serve the SABC and the public."

She was well aware that she might have to face the issue of censorship. "Although I'm not a mother, I'm not so sure I would like to see children exposed to extreme violence or blatant sexuality through television."

New members

Other new members of the board are: Dr Richard Gungushe, rector of Vista University; Dr Frank Quint, deputy chairman of the social affairs committee of the President's Council; and Mr M Ross, deputy rector of Dower Technical College in Port Elizabeth.

Members who retain their positions are Mr Riaan Eksteen, Prof Sample Terreblanche, Mr Dirk de Villiers, Dr Chris van Zyl, Mr Gerrit Bornman and Major-General Koos van Zyl.

Prof Wynand Mouton will remain chairman for a bridging period.

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC'S MAJOR CHANGES TO LIGHTEN APPROACH

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Dec 84 p 11

[Article by Ian Gray]

[Text] MAJOR changes in the style and operation of the SABC are foreshadowed by the rush of events in the past few weeks.

Among them:

--The appointment of one "supremo" in place of the current duo of chairman and director-general;

--Greater emphasis on entertainment;

--A more enlightened policy generally as a result of the appointment to the board of people from outside the closed ranks of academe and religion.

After years of steadfastly defending its programme content in the face of severe criticism and denials that any new channels were being seriously considered, the SABC suddenly finds itself with two new channels geared for entertainment.

And there is little doubt that constant public complaint and the advent of Bop-TV have played a role in moving the granite position adopted by the SABC.

TV4 will go on stream in March while TV5 will in all probability be beamed to South Africa, courtesy of the SABC, in the absence of any other established television service.

Deputy director-general Theuns van Heerden, who oversaw the introduction of TV2 and TV3, will be the top man on TV4 but the vital post of director of programmes for the new channel has still to be announced.

Pieter de Bruyn, who has held the post of deputy director-general/programmes for TV1, 2 and 3 for some years, will now become deputy director-general of TV1 only.

TV5, or independent television, is still very much in the melting pot. A task force has been formed to advise Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the best way to go about introducing the new service and programme content.

Until the SABC appoints a director of programmes for TV4 there's no telling what line scheduling will take.

In the meantime, however, the corporation has given viewers a hint at least that there is a major change in thinking at the top.

The appointment of people like Chick Henderson and Reeva Forman to the board of governors for 1985 and 1986 is a break from the strictly academic/religious background which seemed a firm requirement in the past. Whether they will be allowed to stamp their personalities on television and radio content remains to be seen, but the signs are encouraging.

Professor Wynand Mouton has allowed some fresh air into the corridors of Auckland Park since being appointed chairman of the board. However, he has made it clear that he no longer wishes to divide his time between the Piet Meyer Centre and the University of the Orange Free State campus, where he reigns as rector.

It seems that the time is ripe to combine the posts of chairman and director-general and if Riaan Eksteen decides to stay with the SABC (rumours that he is to return to the diplomatic fold have been regularly denied), he is obviously the man for the job.

His close ties with Mr Pik Botha, the Minister whose hand really guides the SABC despite claims of independence, suggest he would be the first to be given the joint responsibility.

CSO: 5500/54

FRANCE

BRIEFS

TDF-1 SATELLITE LAUNCH DATE--Jacques Pomonti, president of the National Institute of Radio and Television, has been entrusted by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius with setting up a company which will negotiate the renting of four channels of the TDF-1 satellite. With the help of this satellite we shall be able to receive four additional TV channels. Laurent Fabius made it clear in a letter addressed to Pomonti that the launching of the TDF-1 satellite by an Ariane rocket is to take place on 7 July 1986. The satellite will become operational several weeks after launching. Laurent Fabius also announced the construction of another satellite, the TDF-2, the launch of which is planned for February 1988. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 27 Dec 84 LD]

CSO: 5500/2552

ITALY

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT FOR ZIMBABWE, MOZAMBIQUE--ITALTEL will supply radio links and digital transmission components for the telecommunications network of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) in southern Africa. These systems, planned and produced in Italy, have a value of 8.5 billion lire and are among the most advanced pieces of equipment available on the market today. They will link the capital, Harare, with the main centers in the country. Deliveries will begin in 1985 and will be guaranteed by the European Investment Bank and by loans from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These orders reinforce the presence of ITALTEL in southern Africa. In Mozambique, ITALTEL, together with GTE and TELETTRA (the firms that make up ITALCOM) will supply digital telephone exchanges to renovate and reinforce the telecommunications network in a more extensive area of Italy. The supply operation has a value of 85 billion lire. (ITALTEL press release - 19 July 1984). [Text] [Milan NOTIZIE ITALTEL in Italian 20 Jul 84 p 1] 8089

ITALCABLE DIGITAL EQUIPMENT ACCORD -- ITALCABLE (IRI-STET [Industrial Reconstruction Institute-Telephone Finance Corporation]) has concluded an agreement with Digital Equipment for the development of software products, under the name of ITALDEC, designed to make possible the connection between office automation systems and the TELEX and "IRICON" public networks. (Daily newspapers - 20 July 1984). [Text] [Milan NOTIZIE ITALTEL in Italian 26 Jul 84 p 1] 8089

SIP'S LONG RANGE PLANS -- At the meeting organized within the framework of the 21st SMAU [expansion unknown], Paolo Benzoni, deputy administrator and vice-president of SIP [Italian Telephone Company] confirmed that the investment programs (for 4,170 billion lire in 1984) are proceeding regularly. It is anticipated that, in the next few years, the ordering of new telephone exchanges operated electro-mechanically will be gradually phased out: in 1989, all new orders will involve electronic exchanges. By 1985, the entire national territory will be served by the network adapted to the ITAPAC package switchover; VIDEOTEL service will be stepped up with the introduction of videotel-personal (which permits dialogue with a remote personal computer) and of the multiplex Omega 1,000 terminal, designed and developed by ITATEL Telematics. (Daily newspapers - 25 September 1984). [Text] [Milan NOTIZIE ITALTEL in Italian 28 Sep 84 p 1] 8089

CIT ALCATEL-ITALTEL ACCORD -- An initial step toward the Europe of telecommunications, along the lines recently confirmed by the EEC, has been taken by CIT ALCATEL of France and by ITALTEL (IRI-STET Group); the two firms (which are the biggest manufacturers of telecommunications equipment in their respective countries) have decided to collaborate in the development of certain important elements involved in future electronic telephone exchanges. The agreement was signed in Paris by Marisa Bellisario, deputy administrator of ITALTEL and by Georges Pebereau, president and general manager of CIT ALCATEL. The agreement has as its objective the further development of important parts for the systems now in production: the UT line of ITALTEL and the E 10 of CIT ALCATEL. Involved here are the "cards for the user's jacks" that is, the parts to which the telephone instruments are connected. Other areas of collaboration are concerned with the instruments for software development, the service personnel at the exchanges for the maintenance and operation of the networks and the stations for the operators. Through this collaboration, the Italian "national pole" for the public electronic switchover lays the groundwork for setting up eventual programs, for the middle and long term, for the development and production of a unified system with a broader European perspective. The agreement between ITALTEL and CIT ALCATEL is a further step toward the implementation of the alliance strategy of the IRI-STET Group, the aim of which is the technological and productive reinforcement of the most advanced industries in Italy. By common agreement between the two companies, this strategy anticipates the extension of this agreement to other producers, with preference for those in the countries that belong to the EEC. (ITALTEL press release - 26 October 1984). [Text] [Milan NOTIZIE ITALTEL in Italian p 1, 28 Sep 84] 8089

SIP'S 5-YEAR BUDGET--SIP's 5-year plan (IRI-STET Group) for the 1985-1989 period, which will be submitted for the approval of the minister of the PT [Post and Telecommunications], anticipates for 1985 a business figure of more than 9,000 billion liras, with a gross operational margin of approximately 4,500 billion and an "available balance" of more than 2,700 billion. Investments in 1985 will be in the amount of about 4,400 billion and are expected to rise to 4,700 billion in 1986, 5,000 billion in 1987, 5,400 in 1988 and 5,800 in 1989. In this 5-year period, total budget allocations of 3,500 billion liras for telematic products are anticipated. (IL SOLE-24 ORE 23 and 24 October 1984). [Text] [Milan NOTIZIE ITALTEL in Italian 2 Nov 84 p 3] 8089

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